## RHYNCHOTA MISCELLANEA.

#### By G. W. KIRKALDY, F.E.S.

## Fam. TETIGONIIDÆ.

Tetigonia ferruginea (Fabr.).—Chosen (Korea), Port Lazareff (T. B. Fletcher, R.N.). This fine species is very common throughout the Oriental Region from China to Tenasserim, and would indeed be included in the palæarctic fauna at Port Lazareff.

Fam. FULGORIDÆ.

#### GEISHA, gen. nov.

Subf. Poekillopterinæ; the characters are those of *Flata*, but there are no transverse nervures in the clavus, while the transverse nervures on the corium are very irregular, so that there is no sutured-off membrane. The latter character will at once separate it from *Melicharia*, Kirk.

Type Paciloptera distinctissima, Walker, 1858. List. Hom. Suppl. p. 114 (China and Japan).

## POEKILLOPTERA, Latr.

Fowler, who adopts the later spelling "*Poeciloptera*," enumerates in the 'Biologia Centrali-Americana, Homoptera, I., 'p. 50, some of the variations of the name; but, as one of the references is inaccurate, and others are not the earliest known, a corrected list is here appended :—

Poekilloptera, Latreille, 1796, Précis, ex pp. 83-92; and 1804, Nouv. Dict. Nat. Hist. xxiv., Tabl. méth., ex pp. 163-8.

Poeciloptera, Latreille, 1804, Hist. Nat. Crust. Ins. xii. 315.

Fulgora, subg. Flata,\* Latreille, 1807, Gen. Crust. Ins. iii. 164-5.

Poecilloptera, 1818, Germar, Mag. Ent. iii. 218; 1825, Lep. Serv. Enc. Méth. x. 168.

Paeciloptere, Latreille, 1825, Fam. Nat. 427.

Cenestra circulata (Guérin), St. Thomas (Pavenstedt, Mus. Bremen).

Phromnia flaccida (Walker), Nias Island (Mus. Bremen).

Cerynia deplana (Walker) = albata, Stal), Sumatra (coll. Kirkaldy, ex coll. Seeldrayers).

Pyrops [auctt.] tenebrosus (Fabr.), Belgian Kongo (collns. Seeldrayers and Kirkaldy); Hinterland of Togo (Spiess, Mus. Bremen).

\* Fowler incorrectly quotes this reference as "*Poekilloptera*." That name was appended in brackets as a synonym of *Flata*, Fabr., subg. of *Fulgora*, Linn.

## Fam. CERCOPIDÆ.

Ptyelus flavescens (Fabr.); Belgian Kongo (collns. Seeldrayers and Kirkaldy).

P. grossus (Fabr.) var. eburneus; Belgian Kongo (collns. Seeldrayers and Kirkaldy).

## Fam. CICADIDÆ.

Dundubia mannifera (Linn.); Sumatra, Deli, Soekaranda Estate (v. Usler, Mus. Bremen).

D. minahassæ (Dist.); Celebes, Maros (Albrandt, Mus. Bremen).

Pycna limbata (Fabr.); Togo (Spiess, Mus. Bremen).

Fam. REDUVIIDÆ.

Platymeris horrida, Stål; Belgian Kongo, Luvituka (collns. Seeldrayers and Kirkaldy).

# BRITISH DRAGONFLIES OF THE OLDER ENGLISH AUTHORS.

By W. J. LUCAS, B.A., F.E.S. (Continued from p. 260.)

#### 7. W. F. Evans: 'British Libellulinæ,' 1845.

Under this title we have a small book containing twenty-one plates, in which are figured fifty-two dragonflies, a brief notice of each being given in twenty-eight pages of letterpress. The author believes "that one good figure of an insect is better than the most elaborate description by itself." Acting on this belief, he states that he has drawn the plates with the greatest care from the insects themselves. In this, however, he has achieved but a very moderate degree of success, for the drawing of the figures is extremely poor, and the colouring worse. It is, in fact, with the greatest difficulty that several of the insects can be recognized at all, and the identification therefore of some of the figures is given with considerable diffidence. The first two plates are devoted to details and nymphs.

Agrion rubellum (pl. 3, fig. 1  $\mathcal{J}$ ) = Pyrrhosoma tenellum  $\mathcal{J}$ .

A. xanthopterum (pl. 3, f. 2) = P. tenellum also, apparently; but McLachlan and Kirby take it to be *Ischnura pumilio*.

A. elegans (pl. 3, f. 3 3, 4  $\mathfrak{P}$ ) = Ischnura elegans 3  $\mathfrak{P}$ .

A. azonatum (pl. 3, f. 5) = I. elegans ( $\mathfrak{P}$ ?).

A. rubens (pl. 3, f. 6) = orange variety of 2 of *I. elegans*, probably.

A. puella (pl. 3, f. 7 3, 8  $\Im$ ) = Agrion pulchellum 3  $\Im$ .

A. furcatum (pl. 4, f. 1 3, 2 2) = A. puella 3 3.

A. lunulatum (pl. 4. f. 33, 4  $\mathfrak{P}$ ) = A. pulchellum 3  $\mathfrak{P}$ .

A. hastulatum (pl. 4, f. 5  $\mathcal{J}$ , 6  $\mathcal{P}$ ) =? This is one of those that it ENTOM. NOVEMBER, 1900, 2 c